Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 50, No. 2 Published Biweekly January 28, 1991

The Cataloging Directorate

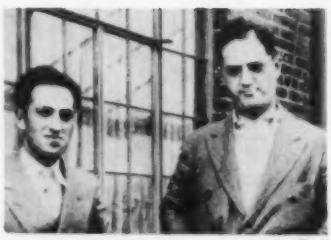
See page 23

Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

19



21

26

On the Cover: Cataloging conference: Lucia J. Rather, former director for cataloging; Henriette D. Avram, associate librarian for Collections Services; and Elisabeth Betz Parker, Processing Section head in the Prints and Photographs Division, discuss the cataloging of graphic materials. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Cover Story: The Library's Cataloging Directorate has produced nearly 8 million bibliographic records. Some of LC's best and brightest catalogers have received the Mann Citation for their contributions to the field of information access. **23**

Tribute to a Retiree: Lucia Rather, director for cataloging for 14 years retired Jan. 18 after 33 years at LC. **25**

New Service Unit Head: Donald Curran becomes associate director for Constituent Services and discusses his career and plans for the Library. **19**

LC in the News **21**

Manuscript Acquisitions: More than 1.5 million items were added in 1989, including those from actor Vincent Price, security experts Ray Cline and William Odom and Nobel Prize-winning chemist Glenn Seaborg. **26**

Barbara Bush at the Library: The first lady came to accept an award for her efforts in promoting literacy. **29**

Publications **30**

Meetings **31**

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued biweekly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN J. WAYNE, Editorial Assistant
ANN M. JEFFERSON, PEGGY F. PIXLEY, SHERYLE O. SHEARS, Composing

PRINTED ON 100% RECYCLED PAPER
by the Library of Congress
Printing and Processing Section

LC Names New Service Unit Head

Curran Is Associate Librarian for Constituent Services

Donald C. Curran has been named associate librarian for Constituent Services at the Library of Congress. Mr. Curran has served concurrently as associate librarian for operations and acting associate librarian for Constituent Services for the past 15 months.

Mr. Curran joined the staff of the Library in April 1961 as administrative assistant to the executive officer of the Legislative Reference Service (now the Congressional Research Service). He subsequently held increasingly responsible positions as an administrative officer and management analyst in that department as well as in Research Services (now Constituent Services) and the Administrative Department (now Library Management Services).

In 1969 he transferred to the Budget Office, becoming chief of the Financial Management Office, a position he held until March 1976, when he was appointed associate Librarian of Congress. He was named associate librarian for operations in September 1989.

Mr. Curran served concurrently as the acting Register of Copyrights in 1985 and subsequently as the acting associate librarian for management. As associate Librarian of Congress, he chaired the Library-wide Committee on Automation Planning; managed the Diethyl Zinc (DEZ) Pilot Project; oversaw the work of the Equal Employment Opportunity, Affirmative Action and Women's Program offices; and supervised the Internal Audit, Library Environment Resources and General Counsel's offices.

Born and reared in St. Louis, Mr. Curran attended public schools and college there. He holds a B.S. degree in commerce from St. Louis University (1959), where he majored in industrial relations. From 1953 to 1957 he served with the Air Force as a lieutenant with the Strategic Air Command.

He entered the Civil Service in June 1959 as a management intern with the Social Security Administration in Baltimore. In September 1960, George Washington University awarded him a graduate teaching fellowship in public administration.

Mr. Curran recently marked his 35th year of federal service, more than 29 of which have been at the Library.

"One of my personal challenges has been to establish what I call a collegial working relationship in a more collegial working environment. I'm not sure we've satisfied the hopes of everyone, but we've tried. Although the process is far from perfect, I sense an attitudinal difference that didn't exist two years ago. We're building bridges. Such bridges and connecting pieces come together slowly. They aren't made by declaration or assumption."
—Donald C. Curran

Photos by Alex Pohl

His interview follows.

Since Oct. 1, 1989, you have been wearing two hats—that of the associate librarian for operations as well as acting associate librarian for Constituent Services (this interview was conducted before Mr. Curran's appointment was announced). What is that like?

For me it has been an interesting, challenging and rewarding experience. These days I spend

(Cont. on p. 20)

Curran *(Cont. from p. 19)*
virtually all of my time in Constituent Services. It has brought me back to the same physical area of the Library where I had worked for a number of years. My first job at LC was in the Legislative Reference Service, as it was called at the time. I worked there for three months and then transferred to the Reference Service, or Constituent Services, as we now know it.

I later worked in the Administrative Department and in the Budget Office, so even though I was in several different departments, I worked in this same corridor from 1961 to 1980. It is a pleasure to come back to this building [the Jefferson Building] after nine years in the Madison Building.

My job involves a whole family of interests as I work to bring the disparate parts of Constituent Services together. A high-priority item concerns the Library's fee services and how these activities will fit into the whole picture.

We've stabilized some of our organizational ideas and goals, but not all of them. I personally feel we've had a good working relationship with Collections Services. We're working more closely together now than in the older environment of Research Services and Processing Services.

One of my personal challenges has been to establish what I call a collegial working relationship in a more collegial working environment, especially with Collections Services and the Law Library. I'm not sure we've satisfied the hopes of everyone, but we've tried. Although the process is far from perfect, I sense an attitudinal difference that didn't exist two years ago. We're building bridges. Such bridges and connecting pieces come together slowly. They aren't made by declaration or assumption.

We are also involved in a whole effort of launching a successful book deacidification project. Here again I'm part of a matrix management group that includes staff from the Preservation Office and Collections Services, along with Constituent Services and Management Services staff. We are striving to bring to fruition something very significant for the Library and the whole world—that is, to get in place a contract that will lead to the mass deacidification of books. We are making important and significant progress.

Could you give us an update on the renovation project and how plans for the Library's campus are progressing?

The opening of the Main Reading Room is only a few months away. It will open in the spring of 1991. This will be the first real tangible evidence of the renovation—the first show and tell. We are planning a series of special events to call attention to the opening.

We've been so many years in LC without having an operational three-building complex that none of us can easily imagine what it will be like. The planning, design, appropriation and execution have had a 10-year gestation period.

Dr. Billington has expressed the Library's need for "getting the champagne out of the bottle." How are we doing this?

A library is by definition a dynamic institution. It must continue to evolve if it is to be alive, vibrant and useful. Because that evolution is very technologically driven, it is difficult to predict the future shape of a library's collections.

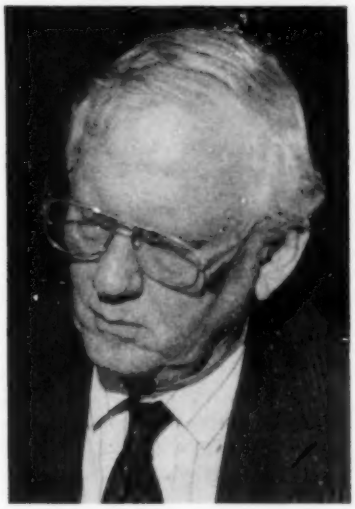
Prior to the 20th century the library world was a paper-based one. The 20th century has introduced

"A library is by definition a dynamic institution. It must continue to evolve if it is to be alive, vibrant and useful. Because that evolution is very technologically driven, it is difficult to predict the future shape of a library's collections."

But "the notion that the book as a learning tool is obsolete and that it will exist only as an artifact is one that I don't happen to believe. Technologies don't simply displace one another. Rather, they become blended."

nonpaper media, starting with motion picture films, sound recordings, and microfilms. These technological innovations bring a whole other world of complexity in regard to acquiring, processing and storing materials.

We are living in a new world of digitized libraries. You are seeing what the Librarian calls, "a library without walls," by which we can spread this Library to a larger library community. Users don't have to come to Capitol Hill to use it. The



digitized world provides the opportunity to serve a larger library community. Thus, "a library without walls" becomes more of a possible reality.

If we are becoming "a library without walls," making it no longer necessary to come to Washington to use our collections, why are we concentrating so much on renovating our reading rooms and facilities?

Not all of the collections are going to be digitized. On the one hand is the digitized library with its various components such as American Memory, the computer catalog and sophisticated networks linking large institutions on an electronic pathway. On the other hand is the more traditional library built on paper and books, some brand new, some very old—all very useful and desirable.

The traditional library elements are overlaid with the brand new ones. I think the really interesting part of working in this Library is the opportunity to live simultaneously in these different information worlds.

How do you answer those who say that the book has become technologically displaced?

The notion that the book as a learning tool is obsolete and that it will exist only as an artifact is one that I don't happen to believe. I agree with [former Librarian of Congress Daniel] Boorstin, who has said that technologies don't simply displace one another. Rather, they become blended.

Books can be carried around so easily and, in fact, I think some of the new ways in which books will be used are still evolving. Also, certain types of information may be better kept in books than in digitized form.

The hundreds of languages found in our collections make for complexities in on-line storage and retrieval. Arabic and Chinese characters and symbols, for example, won't be instantly digitized around here. So, it seems to me a bit of a fantasy that the book could be displaced. The real trick is to blend what we already have and to merge that with the electronic media.

As someone who has experienced the institution from such a broad spectrum, what do you see as the Library's particular strengths?

We hold a gold mine of resources for the nation and the world. Much of this gold mine is yet to be discovered. We do a good job of making the Library's collections useful and available and of getting them into the mainstream, but the collections are so immense that it is an enormous challenge to keep up with the work of mining this vast treasure. —*Sylvia McKinley*

LC in the News

☐ Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry Mark Strand continues to get coverage in the major media. *The Washington Post* Nov. 18 "Style" section profiled the author of "The Continuous Life."

He described his art as "sort of an elitist entertainment. It presupposes a lot of things. You have to be able to read well. . . . One of the things that militates against poetry's popularity is it does demand participation. A poem will only go 50 percent of the way."

But just because Mr. Strand holds a prestigious title doesn't mean he takes himself seriously. "I feel I wear [the title] lightly—as it should be worn," he said. "And I believe the public treats it lightly—as it should be treated."

☐ The Library's Center for the Book was featured in the October *American Libraries*. John Y. Cole, the center's director, said that "the beauty of the program [establishing state affiliates of the center] is that it depends on self-motivated people who want to become involved."

Dr. Cole noted that the program became international with the establishment in late 1989 of the British Library's Centre for the Book, and he added that France, South Africa, Norway and Australia have also expressed interest.

☐ The Global Library Project cable TV series was featured in the Oct. 22 issue of *Cable World*.

Jeanne Apostol, formerly a CBS News producer and director of the project, was observed working at Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, in Charlottesville, Va. Ms. Apostol and producer Jay Garfinkel were at the mansion to film a segment for "Thomas Jefferson's America." *(Cont. on p. 22)*

LC in the News *(Cont. from p. 21)*

The series, produced by LC and Jones International Ltd.'s Mind Extension University, is important to the cable company's goal, which is to "make all America a school," said Glenn Jones, Jones chairman.

☐ On the entertainment front, the Library's first release in a project to document and record all the Gershwins' theater works, has received widespread notice.

The recordings will use scores reconstructed from the original manuscripts. The first to be released is 1930's "Girl Crazy," on Elektra Nonesuch. The original cast featured two teenagers, Ginger Rogers and Ethel Merman in her Broadway debut.

The Associated Press quotes Michael Strunsky as saying that his aunt Leonore Gershwin, Ira's widow, "has taken it as a mission to make sure that the works of her husband and his brother are preserved in the best possible way."

And in the Nov. 14 *New York Times*, Mrs. Gershwin said, "I feel it is important there be a record of how the work originally sounded. Today most shows are preserved with cast albums. That wasn't the case when George and Ira were writing.

According to John Mauceri, the

George (below, left) and Ira Gershwin, whose 1930 musical, "Girl Crazy," featured "America's prettiest dancing chorus," with Ethel Merman (center)

recording's conductor, the original-cast album was invented in the mid-1940s, with shows such as Rodgers and Hammerstein's "Oklahoma!" "Before then," Mr. Mauceri said, "numbers from shows were recorded with the original people but not with the original orchestrations."

☐ On a more serious note the Congressional Research Service's Amy Knight, a Soviet affairs analyst, remarked in the Dec. 17 issue of *Time* on President Mikhail Gorbachev's right-leaning tendencies of late: "He is resorting to authoritarian, coercive measures because he is losing his ability to use more legitimate powers."

☐ And LC publications themselves have made news in other places.

An authoritative review in *Latin American Research Review*, Vol. 25, No. 3, called LC's *Handbook of Latin American Studies* "the one source that sets reference collections on Latin American studies apart from all other geographic areas of the world. Since its inception in 1935, the *Handbook* has provided scholars interested in Latin America with a bibliographical source of a quality unavailable to scholars in most other branches of area studies. . . . The series has maintained a level of quality unusual for any annual publication of its kind."

Editor David W. Dent praised the *Handbook* as being the genesis of his *Handbook of Political Science Research on Latin America* (New York, 1990). He characterized his book as a kind of spin-off of the *Handbook*.

☐ And the *Information Bulletin*, which on Nov. 5 ran six images of Christopher Columbus under the question "Who is this man?" was quoted in a Jan. 2 *New York Times* op-ed piece.

The *Bulletin* had noted that "no one knows what he really looked like." *The Times* used some of the same images to illustrate its editorial, saying, "Much of what the world thinks it knows about [Columbus] is myth. Much remains mystery. Exploring for the truth about this great explorer is the stuff of history, a fascinating exercise that should enrich even those who too often ignore it."

—*Guy Lamolinara*

The Cataloging Directorate:

Providing Access to Information

By William L. Starck and Martha O'Hara Conway

In the most basic sense, cataloging involves the preparation of a list of items. A catalog is necessary whenever a collection—of books, maps, etc.— grows too large to be remembered item-for-item.

The catalog frequently serves as an index to the collection, meaning that it shows the user the location of an item, its physical characteristics and its subject content. On a much larger scale, however, cataloging provides bibliographic control over a growing body of information maintained in a catalog, a group of bibliographic records governed by authority files.

The collections of the Library of Congress are the largest example of the size and complexity of library collections today. Libraries across the country and throughout the world have depended upon the Library for a number of essential bibliographic services, the direct result of LC's cataloging activities.

The current state of bibliographic control at the national level dates to the late 1800s, with the development of Cutter's rules for descriptive cataloging and Dewey's decimal classification system; with LC's decision to begin distributing its cataloging data to other libraries in the form of printed cards in 1901; and with the inception at the Library in 1927 of the *National Union Catalog*.

Each development was built upon the standardization in previous developments. The Library became the centralized source of cataloging, making it unnecessary for thousands of libraries to process the same books, perform the same exercise as other libraries and almost always reach the same result.

Today those same cataloging data are shared internationally as well as nationally, and are distributed primarily on computerized media rather than on printed cards. Because libraries have for so long looked to the Library of Congress for cataloging data, the bibliographic tools developed and used by LC have become national and international standards. These include the Library of Congress classification schedules, subject headings and interpretations of *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*.

The importance of the Library's work in bibliographic control is evidenced by the large number of Library staffers who have made remarkable and enduring contributions to cataloging practice and theory. Frequently this impact has been recognized by the Association for Library Col-

(Cont. on p. 24)

From the Cataloging Directorate (1st row, left to right): Bettye B. Blakeney, Susan Vita, Kay D. Guiles, Lucia Rather, John Byrum, Beulah Pittman, Ben Tucker, Patricia S. Hines, Virginia A. Schoepf; (2nd row) Jeffrey Heynen, Carrie W. Pearson, Helen E. Tyler, Mary Kay Pietris, Nathalie P. Delougaz, Hugo Christiansen, Emily K. Spears, Charlotte Bell, John Celli, Kersti T. Blumenthal, Marilyn P. Hamilton; (3rd row) Cynthia J. Johanson, Steven D. Hiser, Catherine R. Garland, Lyle B. Smythers, David A. Smith, Anthony J. Nicastro, Carroll N. Davis, Charles Fenly, David N. Nelson. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Cataloging *(Cont. from p. 23)*
lections and Technical Services (formerly the Library Resources and Technical Services Division) of the American Library Association when it has awarded the annual Margaret Mann Citation. The award is given in recognition of outstanding professional achievement in cataloging or classification either through publication of significant professional literature, participation in professional cataloging associations, or valuable contributions to practice in individual libraries.

In light of the importance of cataloging as a means of access, it is fitting that the first Mann Citation was awarded in 1951 to Lucile M. Morsch, first chief of the Library's Descriptive Cataloging Division, "for her work on the Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress, which have made a significant contribution to the clarification, simplification, and improvement of practical cataloging technique in all libraries."

Four of 11 LC winners of the Mann Citation (clockwise from top left); Lucile Morsch, John William Cronin, Ben R. Tucker and Edmond L. Applebaum

Since 1951 the citation has been awarded to 10 other LC cataloging staffers:

☐ **Seymour Lubetzky** in 1955, for his "scholarly analyses and critiques, which have stimulated and influenced profoundly the revision of cataloging rules and are leading the library profession to a clear statement of principles as the basis for future cataloging policy";

☐ **David Judson Haykin** in 1957, for "nationally distinguished leadership in the systematic development of subject cataloging and classification";

☐ **John William Cronin** in 1961, "in recognition of a distinguished career devoted to the development of centralized cataloging and bibliographical services . . . [contributing] notably and uniquely to the identification and the satisfaction of the bibliographical needs of librarians and scholars";

☐ **C. Sumner Spalding** in 1967, for accomplishing "a project of massive proportions in the completion of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*";

☐ **Henriette D. Avram** in 1971, for "her contributions to the development and promotion of a standard format for bibliographic records in machine-readable form . . . [as well as] working toward national and international standards for data elements";

☐ **Edmond L. Applebaum** in 1972, for "his contribution to the development of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging. NPAC has made the Library of Congress more responsive to the needs of other libraries and has brought the library community much closer to the ideal of each title's being cataloged once for all libraries";

☐ **Paul Winkler (jointly with Michael Gorman)** in 1979, "in recognition of significant contributions to the intellectual content, the formulation and the trinational acceptance of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*";

☐ **Dorothy K. Glasby** in 1987, for "her outstanding sustained contributions as the preeminent authority in all major decisions on significant activities in the bibliographic control of serials" (1987); and

☐ **Ben R. Tucker** in 1988, who "has worked to interpret, develop and codify cataloging standards and practice for the benefit of the international as well as the national cataloging community."

In 1985 the Margaret Mann Citation was presented to Lucia J. Rather. The award was made to Mrs. Rather in honor of her "substantial contributions to the effective practice of cataloging and to the international exchange of bibliographic information, including her major role in developing MARC formats."

Mr. Starck is a technical officer in Collections Services and Ms. O'Hara Conway is a research analyst in Collections Services' Technical Processes Research Office.

LC's Director for Cataloging Retires

On Jan. 18, one of the Library's most able employees, Lucia J. Rather, retired after 33 years at LC, the last 14 as director for cataloging.

Mrs. Rather will be remembered for her sensible and pragmatic approach to cataloging, as evidenced by her ability to resolve problems and conflicts in bringing about major changes for the benefit of the library community here and abroad.

She began her career at the Library as a descriptive cataloger. For seven years she gained the technical experience necessary for her later role as an administrator, followed by two years in the General Reference and Bibliography Division.

Later, in the Information Systems Office, Mrs. Rather worked on development of the MARC format and the design of the character set to be used in machine-readable cataloging. She joined the MARC Development Office at its inception in 1970, where she shared responsibility for the early success of the MARC Distribution Service and other automation projects.

According to Mrs. Rather, "This varied experience proved immensely valuable when I began to direct cataloging, since the work required a close relationship with officials in all parts of the Library and depended on the development of the automated system."

As director for cataloging since 1976, Mrs. Rather introduced and implemented technical improvements to cataloging activities that have had a positive impact not only on LC's operations but also on the bibliographic needs of the larger library community. She was responsible for major programs at the Library to prepare for the adoption of the second edition of *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* and for the project to identify frequently used name headings and convert them to their AACR2 form. This facilitated the library community's adoption of the new cataloging code.

Under her stewardship, cooperative cataloging programs flourished. Fiscal 1990, the 13th year for the National Coordinated Cataloging Operations, was a year of consolidation and improvements in operations and services. It was also a year that laid the groundwork for the unification of NACO operations with those of its sister operation, the Cooperative Subject Cataloging Projects office. The number of NACO participants is now 43, and all but the National Library of Medicine have been phased into the Linked Systems Project, which allows libraries to contribute their bibliographic records and authority work via the bibliographic utilities to the Library of Congress.

One measure of the effectiveness of the NACO program can be seen in the contributions made to the national bibliographic files: 72,388 new or changed authorities were added during fiscal 1990, bringing the total to 501,658; 10,738 new bibliographic records were added in fiscal 1990, bringing the total to 93,879.

"Any institution that keeps the same basic organization for 50 years cannot be said to reorganize frivolously."

—Lucia J. Rather

Under her direction, the Library joined with the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) in 1984 to catalog Chinese, Japanese and Korean languages on-line both in the vernacular and romanized forms. Initially begun as a pilot project, the effort proved so successful that in 1988 Hebrew was added. Bibliographic and authority records in these languages are created on the RLIN system and distributed via the MARC Distribution Service. Plans are under way for the addition of Arabic and Persian.

During Mrs. Rather's tenure, the Cataloging Directorate shifted from a manual mode of operation to a completely on-line one. She directed TOSCA (Total On-line Searching for Cataloging Activities) from the planning stages to its full implementation throughout the directorate.

The move to on-line cataloging, completed last September, has shifted cataloging toward a paperless operation, freeing up input staff to begin work on editing the Library's massive retrospective file, the PREMARC data base. This extensive reliance on automated systems has resulted in a new emphasis on training and ergonomics.

Most recently, Lucia Rather initiated one of the most significant reorganizations of cataloging activities in LC history. Whole Book Cataloging is groundbreaking in its departure from the traditional mode of cataloging at the Library.

The present Descriptive and Subject Cataloging divisions were established in 1940. The former division was given responsibility for the

(Cont. on p. 26)

Rather *(Cont. from p. 25)*
establishment of author and title entries and for bibliographic description; the latter division for all functions involving subject analysis: classification, assignment of subject headings and shelflisting of materials added to the classified collections. Later, the work was further divided by the addition of a Shared Cataloging Division. In the 50 years since, the Library has produced almost 8 million bibliographic records under the "assembly line" approach to cataloging.

Mrs. Rather wryly comments that "any institution that keeps the same basic organization for 50 years cannot be said to reorganize frivolously."

On Sept. 19, a half-century after the first reorganization of the cataloging structure by Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish and following two years of intensive effort on the part of Mrs. Rather and her staff, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington and the Library Management Team approved in principle a full-scale reorganization of the Cataloging Directorate.

Under the present reorganization plan, the Descriptive, Shared and Subject Cataloging divisions will be abolished and replaced by four new divisions: Regional and Cooperative; Arts and Sciences; Social Sciences; and History and Literature, each consisting of four to eight teams of descriptive catalogers, subject catalogers and technicians.

Rare books, microforms, music recordings, manuscript collections and computer files will continue to be cataloged in the Special Materials Cataloging Division. Rounding out the Cataloging Directorate will be the MARC Editorial, Cataloging in Publication, Enhanced Cataloging and Decimal Classification divisions as well as the Cataloging Policy Office. The Library's decision to move to Whole Book Cataloging marks the fulfillment of one of Mrs. Rather's long-held goals. It also represents another realization of the Library-wide goal of staff involvement in planning.

Mrs. Rather chaired the International Standard Bibliographic Description Five-Year Review Committee, which reviewed ISBD standards for monographs, serials, nonbook materials and cartographic materials. She was also secretary of the IFLA Working Group on Content Designators, which developed the UNIMARC (Universal MAchine-Readable Cataloging) format, the key to the international exchange of cataloging data.

As a leader and force for positive change at the Library, Mrs. Rather has had a continuing involvement in labor relations. Widely regarded as a reasonable and skilled mediator, she served as co-chief negotiator for the AFSCME Local 2910 Contract III, signed by the parties in 1990 and considered a "win-win" settlement. Mrs. Rather has also served on joint labor-management groups and was a pioneer in this area with on-line cataloging labor-management consultation. In the recent Transition process, she was a member of both the MAP Committee and the Collections Services Transition Team.

LC's decision to move to Whole Book Cataloging marks the fulfillment of one of Mrs. Rather's long-held goals. It also represents the Library-wide goal of staff involvement in planning.

Mrs. Rather's career reflects the importance she has placed on the relationship between the cataloging activities of the Library and the needs of libraries in the United States and around the world. Wherever the bibliographic standards and traditions developed and maintained by the Library are valued, librarians and library users are indebted to Lucia Rather.

—William L. Starck and Martha O'Hara Conway

1.5 Million Items in 1989 Acquired by Manuscript Division

American foreign policy, conservative politics, scientific exploration, and literary and performing creativity are the predominant themes of the 1989 issue of *Library of Congress Acquisitions: Manuscript Division*, recently published by the Library.

During 1989 the Manuscript Division acquired 135 collections totaling more than 1.5 million items. Among the collections: the papers of Central Intelligence Agency deputy director Ray S. Cline, National Security Agency director William E. Odom, *National Review* publisher William A. Rusher, oceanographer Matthew F. Maury, polar explorer Frederick A. Cook and Nobel Prize-winning chemist Glenn T. Seaborg.

The papers of Cline and Odom illustrate high-level national security thinking during the Cold War. Beginning as a code-breaker for the Navy in 1942, Cline's career included stints as chief of the Office of Strategic Services' current intelligence staff (1945), deputy director of intelligence at the Central Intelligence Agency (1962–66) and assistant secretary of state and director of the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research (1969–73).

Cline joined the newly created CIA in 1949 and spent the next 10 years in overseas posts. Later, as CIA's deputy director of intelligence, he played a major role in the Cuban missile crisis.

Most of the papers Cline donated were written after his retirement in 1973. He has published, lectured and consulted extensively on strategic topics, notably on the role of intelligence agencies, public oversight of intelligence activities, international terrorism and U.S. relations with the Soviet Union, China, Taiwan, and Middle Eastern and Central American countries.

Odom's papers document his interests in Soviet affairs and

In character: Vincent Price as he appeared in a multitude of roles. Mr. Price added some 3,850 items (1926–1988) of correspondence, poetry, notes, art lectures, clippings and photographs.

American national security during his years as a professor of Russian history at the U.S. Military Academy, military attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow (1964–66), army assistant chief of staff for intelligence (1981–85) and director of the National Security Agency (1985–88). Odom's initial gift of his papers consists of approximately 30,000 items, with the greatest part dating from the early and mid-1980s, when he was one of the leading figures in U.S. intelligence. Although the Soviet Union was his primary focus, he was also interested in Lebanon, Poland and Central America, among other regions.

Whereas the Cline and Odom collections deal with Cold War foreign policy, the papers of publisher William Allen Rusher document domestic politics during the Cold War decades, particularly the development of the modern conservative movement and several controversial loyalty cases of the 1940s and 1950s. Although never a candidate or officeholder, Rusher was a key figure in conservative politics as publisher of the *National Review* from 1957 until his retirement in 1988.

A large portion of Rusher's papers deal with the conservative *National Review*. The magazine played a key role in shaping the development of modern conservatism. Memorandums to and from founding editor William F. Buckley Jr., as well as other editors of the magazine, will be sources for delineating the changes in conservative thinking during the past 35 years.

No less interesting are the correspondence on the campaign to nominate a conservative [Barry Goldwater] as the Republican Party's 1964 presidential candidate, and documents reflecting conservative dissatisfaction with the Nixon presidency a decade later.

Papers relating to major scientific investigations are also described in the report. The career of oceanographer and meteorologist Matthew Fontaine Maury is central to the development of oceanographic studies in 19th century America. He compiled the first edition of *Wind and Current Charts* (1847), showing the best "tracks" for sailing ships in the Atlantic, and wrote the definitive *Physical Geography of the Sea* (1855).

Approximately 200 Maury manuscripts were acquired in 1989, consisting chiefly of his correspondence with his New York cousins. These letters are particularly rich for the period of Maury's service as head of the Depot of Charts and Instruments (1842–55) and as superintendent of the National Observatory (1844–55).

Careful study of the Frederick A. Cook papers, bequeathed to the Library last year by Cook's daughter, Janet Cook Vetter, may shed new light on the dispute over who was the first explorer to reach the North Pole, Cook or Adm. Robert E. Peary. The Cook papers include diaries, notes, navigational calculations and maps of his polar expedition of 1908, which resulted in Cook's claim that he reached the

(Cont. on p. 28)

Manuscripts *(Cont. from p. 27)*

North Pole on April 21 of that year. Peary claimed to have made it to the Pole on April 6, 1909.

While most of the essays in *Library of Congress Acquisitions: Manuscript Division, 1989* relate to either scientific exploration or U.S. foreign policy, the article on the Glenn Seaborg papers offers a synthesis of both subjects. Seaborg was the codiscoverer of 10 transuranium elements and the longtime chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. He played a major role in the development of the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and was a principal negotiator of this 1963 pact with the Soviet Union.

In addition the report includes essays on a major addition to the Ulysses S. Grant Papers and receipt of a small but significant group of manuscripts relating to John J. Beckley, first clerk of the House of Representatives and the first Librarian of Congress. (The Grant and Beckley manuscripts were featured in the Oct. 22, 1990, issue of the LC *Information Bulletin*.)

The two remaining collections described in the 1989 report are the papers of economist and Congressional Budget Office director Alice M. Rivlin and the diaries of historian and educator Rayford W. Logan.

Although the 1989 report describes only a few collections in depth, others are mentioned in articles of a more general nature, and all acquisitions are listed according to topic at the end of the report. Enlarged by three items were the papers of radio and television writer-performer Goodman Ace, which include his best-known series, "Easy Aces," with his wife, Jane, from its first Chicago broadcast in 1931 through its last in 1944. The collection includes his later scripts for the Danny Kaye, Perry Como, Milton Berle and Jimmy Durante shows and for the series "American Landscape."

Some 3,850 items were also added to the Vincent Price collection, including correspondence to and from the actor and art authority on his wide range of interests. For example, in his lecture notes, he says, "I feel [that] Katharine Hepburn's answer as to why she'd finally given in to letting a book about her come out is perfect for me—she simply answered, 'It's later than you think.' Ain't it the truth."

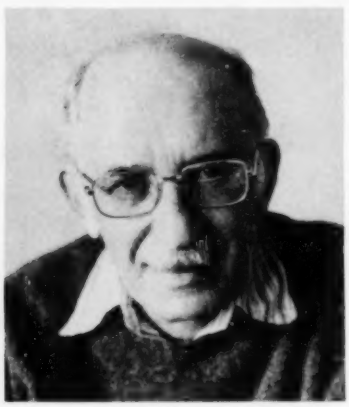
Mr. Price also comments on a film in which he starred: "The best example I know of evil's masquerade is in Otto Preminger's murder mystery "Laura." . . . On the surface, so many characters in that movie are marvelously sociable people—well-bred, courteous and interesting, the kind you'd like if you met them at a party. But underneath the surface, hidden away from sight like any good mystery, every one of them is evil. As I like to describe them, they're the upper scum of New York society."

His definition of "art": "How about this dictionary definition?—'Art is all the works of Man, as distinquished from the works of Nature.' "

A bibliography of Manuscript Division publications, including finding aids, registers, guides, and brochures, follows the list of acquisitions.

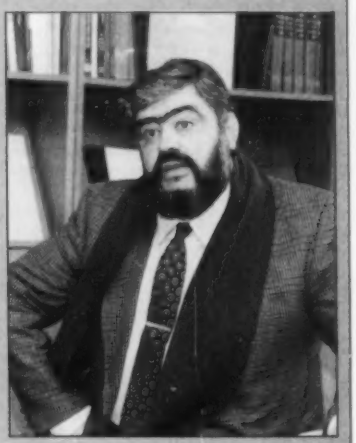
Copies of *Library of Congress Acquisitions: Manuscript Division 1989* are available free upon request from the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington, DC 20540.

The collection of author-broadcaster Goodman Ace was increased by a donation by former LC staffer Arthur Lieb. Ace is famous for his "Easy Aces" radio comedy series, with wife Jane.



The widow of Bernard Malamud donated an additional 2,000 items to the collection at LC.

Library Guests



The wives of several ambassadors of African countries were invited to visit the Library on Dec. 10 to discuss LC's collection of African resource materials.

Led by Mrs. Ginger Sullivan, wife of Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis W. Sullivan, the group included visitors from Algeria, Ghana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tunisia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

With the Librarian are Mrs. Sullivan (far right) and Beverly Gray (second from left) of the African and Middle Eastern Division.

On Dec. 18 the Library welcomed Andrei Plesu, Romanian minister of culture. Mr. Plesu was fired in 1982 as lecturer at the Institute of Fine Arts for "subversive activity" under the regime of Nicolae Ceausescu; he was forced to serve as a glass factory laborer and a clerk at the Union of Plastic Artists.

As a result of a protest letter in 1989, Plesu was exiled to Bacau and later to Tescani to work as a museum researcher; he became minister of culture after the Romanian revolution that same year. Following his reception in the Librarian's office, Mr. Plesu met with staffers from the European, Manuscript, Geography and Map, Music and Prints and Photographs division. Photos by Jim Higgins

Barbara Bush Receives Award at the Library

First lady Barbara Bush received the Twentieth Anniversary Recognition Award for her work in support of literacy, and the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. were honored for their national Right to Read project at a Jan. 23 reception at the Library.

The event celebrated the 20th anniversary of the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) and kicked off the Library of Congress Center for the Book's "Year of the Lifetime Reader" campaign.

NCLIS Recognition Awards are given annually to an individual or organization for outstanding programs that improve and promote library and information services.

The Library established its Center for the Book in 1977 to stimulate public interest in books, reading and libraries. "The Year of the Lifetime Reader" is its most ambitious reading promotion campaign ever. Chaired by first lady Barbara Bush, the yearlong program will use all media to support reading and literacy projects for all age groups across the country. The commission is an independent executive branch agency created in 1970. It is charged with advising the president and Congress on policy issues relating to library and information services.

Highlights of NCLIS's 20-year history include the 1979 White House Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIS) and the upcoming July 1991 WHCLIS II, a 1989 symposium on Information Literacy and Education for the 21st Century, and the adoption last year of the Principles of Public Information, which affirmed that public information is owned by the people and held in trust by the government.

Working under a theme of library and information services for literacy, productivity and democracy, this July's WHCLIS Conference will address the need for a literate work force, the productivity to compete in the international marketplace and a populace equipped to participate in the democratic process.

PUBLICATIONS

The Library of Congress Federal Research Division has issued several volumes in a series of country studies under an agreement with the U.S. Department of the Army. Recently made available is *Iraq: A Country Study*, edited by Helen Chapin Metz, which offers the reader a concise and objective account of the history and dominant social, political, economic and military aspects of contemporary Iraq. The Iraq book was followed by a new edition of *Sri Lanka: A Country Study*, edited by Russell R. Ross and Andrea Matles Savada.

The books, *Chad: A Country Study* and *Finland: A Country Study*, were edited, respectively, by Thomas Collelo and Eric Solsten, and Sandra W. Meditz of the Federal Research Division.

The series consists of more than 100 titles and covers approximately 140 sovereign states and 15 dependencies. A typical book in the series, intended as an introduction to an individual country, contains five chapters describing and analyzing its history, society, economy, government and politics, and national security. All books in the series are hardbound and contain maps, charts, photographs, tables, chapter bibliographies, a glossary and an index.

The books are used for a wide range of purposes, including training programs for government and military personnel and for college classes on comparative government and international relations. During the past several years, approximately 1 million copies of the books in the series have been sold and more than 150,000 copies have been distributed to depository libraries throughout the United States.

A list of books in print in the series is available from the Country Studies Program, Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. To purchase the books, write to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Titles and stock numbers must be cited when ordering (Iraq—$16, 008-020-01206-8; Sri Lanka—$17, 008-020-01216-5; Chad—$15, stock number 008-020-01220-3; Finland—$20, stock number 008-020-01221-1). Include check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

LC Staffer Publishes Article on Terrorism

Rex Hudson, a senior research specialist in Latin American affairs at the Federal Research Division, published "Dealing with International Hostage-Taking: Alternatives to Reactive Counterterrorist Assaults in *Terrorism: An International Journal*, Vol. 12, No. 5 (1989).

Bibliographic Guide To Publications on Libya

Libya, 1969–1989: An American Perspective; A Guide to U.S. Official Documents and Government-Sponsored Publications has just been published by the Library.

The subject of the new bibliographic study is relations between the United States and Libya during the past two decades, as reflected in U.S. government documents.

Compiled by Julian W. Witherell, chief of the African and Middle Eastern Division, the 180-page volume cities 669 titles covering the period since the Sept. 1, 1969, military coup d'état that brought Muammar Qaddafi to power.

The publications document the deterioration of diplomatic relations between Libya and the United States, the American reaction to Libya's nationalization policies and the dispute concerning the issue of sovereignty over the Gulf of Sidra. They also illustrate American policy in regard to Libya's support of international terrorism.

In addition, the guide cites titles prepared or reproduced under U.S. government auspices that focus on conditions in Libya, such as reports on its agriculture, commerce, economic situation, petroleum industry and politics.

The bibliography is based on holdings of the Library, including material held only in microform, plus a small number of titles in other American libraries. Entries are grouped by general subject, with further division in some cases to facilitate access to material on a specific topic. The section on foreign relations, for example, includes subdivisions on U.S.-Libyan relations and on Libya's ties and conflicts with its neighbors such as Chad, Egypt, Morocco and Sudan. Under "Terrorism and Counterterrorism," subdivisions cover such issues as the imposition of U.S. economic sanctions on Libya and the American air strike on Libya in April 1986 and its consequences.

Libya, 1969–1989: An American Perspective is available by mail from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. *Libya, 1969–1989: An American Perspective* is available by mail from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 for $5.50 (Stock No. 030-000-00223-7).

Recent NLS/BPH Publications

The following publications are available free on request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS), Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20542:

Talking Book Topics, March-April 1990, May-June 1990, July-August 1990, Vol. 56, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, ISSN 0039-9183. Bimonthly annotated listing of books added to the Library's national talking-book collection. Includes news about free library services for blind and physically handicapped readers and lists popular magazines recorded on disc. In large print and on cassette and disc.

Braille Book Review, March-April 1990, May-June 1990, July-August 1990, Vol. 59, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, ISSN 0006-873X. Bimonthly annotated listing of books added to the Library's national braille collection. Also reports on free library services for blind and physically handicapped readers, announces books available from independent agencies and lists popular magazines produced in braille. In large print and braille.

News, April-June 1990, July-September 1990, Vol. 21, Nos. 2 and 3, ISSN 0160-9211. This report on national and international activities in library services for blind and physically handicapped individuals is distributed quarterly to the national network of cooperating libraries and agencies serving blind and physically handicapped readers. In print and braille.

Update, April-June 1990, July-September 1990, Vol. 13, Numbers 2 and 3, ISSN 0160-9203. Quarterly newsletter with information for and about volunteers who record and braille materials and maintain equipment used by talking-book readers. In print and braille.

For Younger Readers 1988–1989, ISSN 0093-2825. Annotated catalog of braille and cassette books published for blind and physically handicapped children. Titles, which have previously been announced in *Talking Book Topics* and *Braille Book Review*, are arranged by subject category under nonfiction and fiction headings. In large print and braille and on disc.

Projects and Experiments, Summer 1990. Special-edition newsletter discussing technical developments and long-range projects of NLS. In print and braille.

What's New? 1990. Yearly publication describing the most recent enhancements of the NLS program. Includes information on catalogs, bibliographies, newsletters and other publications. In large print and braille.

Learning Disabilities: National Information and Advocacy Organizations, March 1990. Reference circular 90-1 listing information about national organizations that serve as clearinghouses and referral agencies or that act as advocacy organizations for learning-disabled persons. In print and braille and on disc (on verso of *Facts: Talking Books and Reading Disabilities*, published in print earlier).

MEETINGS

The U.S. Copyright Office, in conjunction with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), held its second international copyright conference of 1990—a training seminar in Washington Sept. 17-25.

Register of Copyrights **Ralph Oman** began the conference by welcoming the invited participants who were all high-level copyright officials from 11 African countries. Librarian of Congress **James H. Billington** discussed his idea of the Library of Congress in the 21st Century. Perhaps the most noteworthy aspect of the conference is that it was conducted all in French.

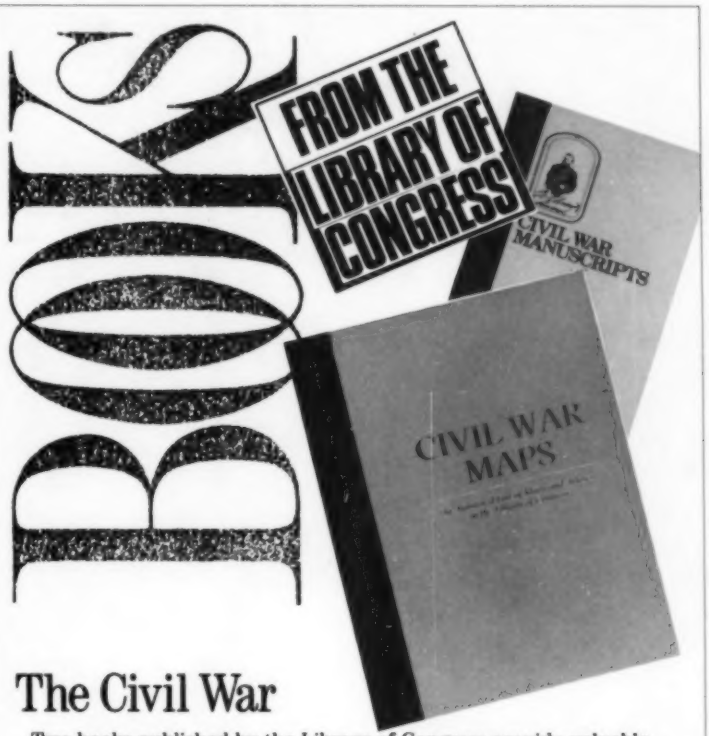
Mr. Oman noted that the copyright philosophy of African countries has followed a European point of view and that this conference would expose them to the American copyright system as well as important international issues.

Policy Planning Adviser **Marybeth Peters** organized the event. She was assisted by **Audrey Marcus,** special assistant to the Copyright Office's International Copyright Institute, legal interns **Debora Abramowicz** and **Stephanie Jubier,** Copyright Examiner **Peter Vankevich** and **Melissa Dadant,** supervisory copyright examiner. The organizer for WIPO was Carlos Fernandez-Ballesteros, director of the Developing Countries (Copyright) Division.

The participants included seven directors of the organizations that collect copyright royalties in their countries, as well as one deputy director. The representatives of the other three countries were high-level copyright officials. All expressed gratitude not only for being invited, but for the consideration shown by holding the conference in their countries' official language.

The speakers and panelists discussed a wide range of copyright issues. Topics included protection for literary, musical and audiovisual works and sound recordings; collective administration of rights, enforcement of copyright—civil and criminal penalties; and balancing the interests of authors, publishers, educators and librarians.

The last two days focused on the U.S. copyright system and featured presentations on the roles of Congress, lobbyists, attorneys, the U.S. Copyright Office and other U.S. government agencies.



The Civil War

Two books published by the Library of Congress provide valuable keys to the Library's vast manuscript and map collections pertaining to the American Civil War.

Civil War Manuscripts, compiled and with an introduction by John R. Sellars, comprises 1,064 descriptions of collections, or parts of collections, of papers in the Manuscript Division directly related to the Civil War. These papers, many of them personal letters and journals of soldiers and civilians who fought and endured the war, bring this important chapter in American history into immediate and vivid focus. Those interested in hearing the undistorted voices of the past will find this an invaluable guide. 391 pages. Illustrated with photographic portraits of Civil War figures. S/N 030-000-00159-1. **$20.**

Disposition of troops, shifts in Union and Confederate lines, cartographical depictions of engagements and fortifications, reconnaissance maps, sketch maps, coastal charts, and theater of war maps are included in the 2,240 entries in ***Civil War Maps,*** compiled and with an introduction by Richard W. Stephenson. This second, and greatly expanded, edition of a guide to the Civil War resources in the Geography and Map Division includes descriptions of printed, photoreproduced, annotated, and hand-drawn maps made between 1861 and 1865 as well as maps made later to illustrate or explain specific events, movements, and battles of the war. An extremely valuable resource for everyone who wishes to understand the march of Civil War history. 410 pages. Illustrations, some in color. S/N 030-000-00209-1. **$46.**

Both these books are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402-9325. *Please cite the stock number (S/N) in your order.* Postage is included in the price, for shipment within the U.S. and its possessions.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
OFFICE SYSTEMS SERVICES
PRINTING AND PROCESSING SECTION
WASHINGTON, DC 20540

SHARING
THE
NATIONAL MEMORY

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

250

FIRST CLASS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN
ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return.

0163206 005
Univ Microfilms International
ATTN Serials Acquisitions Dept
300 North Zeeb Road
Ann Arbor MI 48106